### Smokehouse (SM-513), Point Lookout Light Station

Narrative Summary: The smokehouse is part of the Point Lookout Light Station, which was established in 1830 at the tip of Southern Maryland in St. Mary's County, where the Potomac River enters the Chesapeake Bay. The late-nineteenth-century smokehouse is located north of the lighthouse. It is a small, one-bay, brick building with a steeply-pitched, gable-front roof and a corbelled chimney. The vertical-plank door is hung with metal strap hinges. A small view port, cut into the door, allows visitors to see the interior of the smokehouse. Point Lookout Light Station also includes a lighthouse, buoy shed, coal shed, and the remains of the wharf.

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

## MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE \_\_yes \_\_no

<u>1. Nam</u>	1e (indicate p	referred name)		
historic g	Smokehouse (Point L	ockout Station)		
and/or common				
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	r South terminus	of Marvland State N	Route 5 -	not for publication
city, town	Scotland	X vicinity of	congressional district	5
state Marv]	land	county	St. Marv's	
3. Clas	sification			
Category  district _X_ bullding(s) structure site object	Ownership  _X_ public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered not applicable	Status  occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use  agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial X military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	erty (give names a	nd mailing addresse	s of <u>all</u> owners)
name Point	Lookout State Park	(Marvland Departmen	nt of Natural Resour	rres)
street & number			telephone n	
city, town	Scotland	state	and zip code Marv	land 20687
5. Loca	ation of Leg	al Description	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Off	ice of Lands and Lic	censes	liber
street & number	1 Courthouse Dr			folio
city, town	eonardtown		state	Marvland
6. Repi	resentation	in Existing	Historical Surv	
title None				
date			federal stat	e county local
<b>∌pository for su</b>	ırvey records			local
city, town			<b></b>	
			state	

Condition excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaltered x altered	Check one original site moved date of	move	

Survey No.

SM-513

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

See continuation sheet 7.1.

7. Description

<u>8. Sig</u>	nificance	Survey No. SM-513		
Period prehistori 1400–149 1500–159 1600–169 1700–179X 1800–189 1900–	9 archeology-historic 9 agriculture 9 architecture 9 art 9 commerce		law literature military music	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation
Specific date	es unknown	Builder/Architect U	nknown	
Арр	plicable Criteria: x A and/or plicable Exception: vel of Significance:	ABCD		
Prepare bot support.	th a summary paragraph	of significance and	a general statement	of history and
See continu	uation sheet 8.1.			

#### **Major Bibliographical References** See continuation sheet 9.1. **Geographical Data** 10. Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_Approx\_3 Quadrangle name \_ <u>Point Lookout</u>. Marvland Quadrangle scale 1:24.000 **UTM References** do NOT complete UTM references Zone Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary for the Point Lookout Light Station, which includes the smokehouse, roughly corresponds to the bounds of the Navy property at the southern tip of POint Lookout. It includes all historic resources associated with the operation of the light station. List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state code county code state code county code Form Prepared By name/title Steven H. Moffson. Architectural Historian August 25. 1995 Dames & Moore organization street & number 7101 Wisconsin Avenue. Suite 700 telephone (301) 652-2215 Bethesda city or town state Marvland The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement. The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights. MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Maryland Historical Trust return to: DHCF/DHCD Shaw House 100 COMMUNITY PLACE CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023 21 State Circle Annapolis Maryland 21401 -514-7600

(301) 269-2438

Survey No.

SM-513

Description Summary: The smokehouse is part of the Point Lookout Light Station, which was established in 1830 at the tip of Southern Maryland in St. Mary's County, where the Potomac River enters the Chesapeake Bay. The late-nineteenth-century smokehouse is located north of the lighthouse. It is a small, one-bay, brick building with a steeply-pitched, gable-front roof and a corbelled chimney. The vertical-plank door is hung with metal strap hinges. A small view port, cut into the door, allows visitors to see the interior of the smokehouse. The Point Lookout Light Station also includes a lighthouse, buoy shed, coal sheds, and the remains of a wharf. (Separate Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms have been completed for the lighthouse, buoy shed, and coal shed).

#### Description of Smokehouse

The small, one-bay, rectangular smokehouse probably served as a smokehouse or storage building for the light station. It measures 10 x 12 feet and is oriented to the south. The brick walls are laid in eight-course common bond and have recently been repointed. Recessed panels topped with a course of mouse-tooth brick are located on the east and west sides.

The steeply-pitched, gable-front roof is finished with a box-cornice. It is covered with tar paper and missing its original metal or wood shingle covering. A small chimney is corbelled high on the north side of the building and rises only a few courses above the gable roof. The entrance on the south facade is set beneath a two-course segmental arch. The door is composed of four vertical planks held in the jamb by two strap hinges.

The door may not be original to the building because the brick above the door has been altered, the jamb is framed with measured lumber, and the strap hinges appear to be reproduction

hardware, not wrought iron. A small hinged opening, serving as a view port, has been cut in the door to allow visitors to see the interior of the smokehouse.

The brick interior of the one-room smokehouse appears to have been repointed. The fireplace in the center of the north wall features a small brick hearth. The opening has been filled with cement and possibly rebuilt. The wood-plank floor appears to have been added recently and the unpainted brick walls have been repointed and reworked at the level of the cornice. The ceiling joists and rafters do not appear to be original to the building, indicating that the roof was rebuilt. Some of the framing elements are blackened, suggesting that the building may have been used to smoke meat.

A placard located above the fireplace describes the function of smokehouses: "A Smoke House is a building used to cure meat with smoke. The smoking process consists of hanging the meat to be smoked from the rafters and then building a smoldering fire in a chimneyless air restricted stove. The house is soon filled with drying smoke. In addition to flavoring the meat, the smoke adds to the meat's resistance to spoilage."

The date of construction and original use of the smokehouse have never been firmly established because, as a secondary resource, little documentation exists to establish a definitive history of the building. The building does not appear in an 1864 bird's eye view of Point Lookout and, based on its architectural characteristics, it is unlikely that the building was built as early as the 1860s.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>"View of Hammond Hospital & U. S. General Depot for Prisoners of War, Point Lookout, Md," 1864, in Edwin W. Beitzell, *Point Lookout Prison Camp for Confederates* (Abell, Maryland: E. W. Beitzell, 1983), 22.

The style of the smokehouse and construction materials indicate that the building was probably built during the late nineteenth century. The arched entrance, recessed panels, and mousetooth brickwork are decorative details characteristic of the late nineteenth century. If the building was constructed earlier in the nineteenth century or in the late eighteenth century, the walls might have been laid up in Flemish bond, rather than common bond. Although analysis of nails can sometimes help determine when a building was built, little of the original woodwork and few, if any, nineteenth-century nails remain in the smokehouse.

Statement of Significance Summary: The smokehouse at Point Lookout Light Station was built by the Lighthouse Service during the late nineteenth century. It is located north of the lighthouse on a tract of land that was purchased as a garden plot when the site of the lighthouse was acquired in the 1830s. The Lighthouse Service recognized small-scale farming as an important component of lighthouse operations. At Point Lookout, the Service purchased arable land for the lighthouse keeper to cultivate vegetables and grain. The smokehouse is the only surviving outbuilding at Point Lookout associated with the agricultural activity of the lighthouse keeper and the daily operations of the light station. The smokehouse is eligible for listing in the Maryland Register of Historic Properties and the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because of its association with maritime history in Maryland.

## History of the Smokehouse at Point Lookout Light Station

The origin and function of the smokehouse have never been firmly established because, as a secondary resource, little information and documentation exists to establish a definitive history of the building. Three functions have been attributed to the building: photographic laboratory, smokehouse, and corn crib.

Local lore suggests that the building was the Spaulding Photographic Gallery during the Civil War. However, the building does not appear in an 1864 bird's eye view of Point Lookout,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Ralph Eshelman, "Point Lookout Light Station: Condition Assessment Report." Historic background. (Williamsport Preservation Training Center, Williamsport, Maryland, 1995), 100; "View of Hammond Hospital & U. S. General Depot for Prisoners of War, Point Lookout, Md," 1864, in Edwin W. Beitzell, *Point Lookout Prison Camp for Confederates* (Abell, Maryland: E. W. Beitzell, 1983), 22.

and analysis of the building's architectural characteristics suggest that the building was built at the end of the nineteenth century.

It is most likely that the building was built by the Lighthouse Service or an individual lighthouse keeper as a smokehouse. Gerald J. Sword, former Superintendent of Point Lookout State Park, believed that William Yeatman, lighthouse keeper at Point Lookout from 1871 to 1908, built the smokehouse in the late 1800s from brick left from the Point Lookout Hotel after it burned in 1877. Sword also notes that the smokehouse has been used for many different purposes since it was constructed.<sup>3</sup>

Although there is no direct evidence of animal husbandry at the light station until a 1933 plat that indicates stables and a chicken house,<sup>4</sup> it is most likely that the building was, in fact, built to smoke meat. This is suggested by the steeply-pitched roof and exposed rafters from which meat would hang, and the air-tight, windowless construction of the walls, which enables one to better regulate air-flow during the smoking process. It is possible that the lighthouse keeper kept pigs at the light station or purchased pigs from local farmers, and smoked the meat to see him through the winter.

The third use identified for the building was corn storage, as indicated on the 1933 plat. Although this may have been a later adaptation of the building, it unlikely that this was its original function. Typically, corn is stored in wooden cribs with vented walls to enable air to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Eshelman, "Point Lookout Light Station," 102.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>"Point Lookout Light Station," 28 July 1933, Point Lookout Site File, Record Group 26, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

circulate and dry the corn. It is more likely that this is a later use of the building as Gerald Sword suggested.<sup>5</sup>

#### Farming at Point Lookout Light Station

Agricultural activity was an important part of the light keeper's existence at Point Lookout Light Station from the earliest days of the light station. Agriculture was discussed in the earliest correspondence relating to the planning and construction of the lighthouse. William Maury, Superintendent of Lighthouses in Maryland, selected five-and-one-half acres at the tip of Point Lookout as the most suitable site for the new lighthouse. In December 1825, Maury described the site in a letter to Stephen Pleasanton, fifth auditor of the Treasury and director of the Lighthouse Service from 1820 to 1852:

where the lighthouse should be placed is but a bleak, barren sand beach for many acres; and I concluded it best to locate the site for the lighthouse and dwelling immediately at the Point, and to lay off for the use of the keeper, about four acres of tillable, tho very poor, land at some hundred yard distance including in all 5½ acres.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>"Point Lookout Light Station," 28 July 1933, RG 26; Eshelman, "Point Lookout Light Station," 102.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Gerald J. Sword, "Acquisition of the Point Lookout Lighthouse Site by the United States Government from Jenifer Taylor" (Scotland, Maryland, 1976), 1.

In February 1826, Maury described Point Lookout in a letter to Pleasanton: "... on the Point which is nothing but sand land as would be sufficient for the lighthouse, dwelling, etc. and three or four acres a short distance off for a garden patch ..."

In 1832, the Lighthouse Service purchased one acre and forty-six square perches<sup>8</sup> "at the junction of the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay" as the location for the lighthouse, and a second two-acre plot north of the point for the light keeper's garden. The diamond-shaped garden plot was purchased from Mr. Jenifer Taylor as a discontiguous parcel north of the lighthouse.

Farming at Point Lookout was consistent with the practices of light keepers throughout the United States. Keepers engaged in a variety of activities to supplement their keeper's pay, which was notoriously low. The Lighthouse Service permitted outside occupations that did not interfere with a keeper's ability to maintain the light in working order and to be at his post at sunset. Vegetable farming was the most common activity where location and soil conditions were favorable. In New England, where coasts are rocky, keepers engaged in fishing, lobstering and boat building.9

Agriculture remained the principal occupation throughout St. Mary's County during the period that the light station was active. Records show that lighthouse keeper William Yeatman

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Sword, "Acquisition of Point Lookout Lighthouse Site," 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>One rod is equivalent to 16.5 linear feet; a perch equals one square rod, or 272.25 square feet.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>F. Ross Holland, America's Lighthouses: An Illustrated History (New York: Dover Publications, 1972), 47-50.

cultivated the two-acre garden plot north of the lighthouse at the end of the nineteenth century. It is assumed that other keepers tended the garden also. Correspondence from the mid-1870s indicates that only one acre was actually productive, the remainder "being too low and near the waters edge." It is not certain what Yeatman was cultivating, although it is likely that at least part of his garden was devoted to vegetables. The smokehouse was probably built during Yeatman's tenure as keeper and he may have overseen its construction.

The Lighthouse Service built outbuildings at Point Lookout throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to support the operation of the light station. These were mostly small, frame structures that no longer survive. In 1888, a new summer kitchen was added to the complex and in 1895, a 1,000-gallon iron oil house was built. Other outbuildings supported the keeper's agricultural interests, including a chicken house and stable. Information on earlier outbuildings is incomplete.

In 1883, a buoy depot was established at Point Lookout. The lighthouse keeper at Point Lookout was responsible for supervising the operations of the buoy depot in addition to maintaining the light in good working order. That same year, the Lighthouse Service raised the one- and one-half-story lighthouse to two full stories and added new front and rear porches, "for the better accommodation of the keepers" and additional personnel assigned to Point Lookout. <sup>11</sup> It is possible that the smokehouse was built during this period when efforts were underway to build the buoy depot and improve the accommodations of Lighthouse Service personnel.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>J. M. Moyer to M. C. Meigs, 20 December 1877, Point Lookout General Correspondence File, Record Group 26, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>Bowerman to Booth, 13 August 1928, Point Lookout General Correspondence File, Record Group 26, National Archives, Washington, D. C.; Eshelman, "Point Lookout Light Station," 95.

The smokehouse is not identified on a 1915 plat based on a plat of 1888. Prepared by the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, the 1915 plat identifies only the lighthouse, buoy shed, and coal shed and the two-acre garden plot. No outbuildings are indicated.<sup>12</sup>

A second plat, produced in 1933, depicts the garden plot with three outbuildings: a stable, chicken house, and corn house. Identified as the corn house, the plat indicates another use that the smokehouse may have served. This plat also provides the first direct evidence that farm animals were kept by the keeper.<sup>13</sup>

In 1939, the administration of Point Lookout Light Station was transferred to the U. S. Coast Guard, which managed the light station until it was deactivated in 1965. It is unclear how operations under the Coast Guard may have affected agricultural activity at the light station or impacted the smokehouse. The light station, including the smokehouse, was transferred to the United States Navy in 1967.

The Navy then transferred the smokehouse to the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. The small, rectangular-shaped parcel includes approximately twenty-five feet on each side of the building, or .058 acres. Bounded by the Navy property on north, south, and west sides, the National Park Service property extends roughly sixteen feet to the Maryland Route 5 cul de sac. The Navy retained title to the remainder of the light station, including lighthouse, buoy shed, and coal shed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>"Point Lookout Light Station, Maryland," 21 May 1915, Point Lookout Site File, Record Group 26, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>"Point Lookout Light Station," 28 July 1933, RG 26.

In 1981, the National Park Service deeded the property to the State of Maryland, Department of Natural Resources for inclusion in Point Lookout State Park. The park was established in 1965 and comprises between 1,200 and 1,400 acres north of the light station. The smokehouse is currently administered by state park personnel. Unlike the other light station buildings which have restricted access, the smokehouse is accessible to public. The door, however, is kept locked and access to the interior is limited to the view port cut into the door. An interpretive sign posted on the front of the building explains the function of a smokehouse.

## MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING DATA

The smokehouse at Point Lookout Light Station is evaluated at the state level of significance. Based on the statewide historic contexts delineated in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, the geographic organization; chronological and developmental periods; associated historical theme; resource type; and design source are outlined below:

1. Geographical organization:

Western Shore

2. Chronological/development periods:

Agricultural-Industrial Transition (A. D. 1815-1870) Industrial/Urban Dominance (A. D. 1870-1930) Modern Period (1930-Present)

3. Historic-period theme:

Maritime History

4. Resource type:

Category: Building

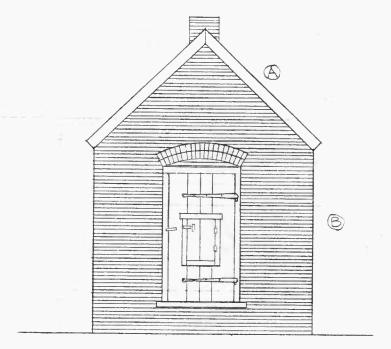
Historic environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): smokehouse/agricultural outbuilding

5. Known Design Source: Unknown

SM-513, Smokehouse Point Lookout Light Station St. Mary's County, Maryland Section 9 (Major Bibliographical References)

- Beitzell, Edwin W. Point Lookout Prison Camp for Confederates. Abell, Maryland: E. W. Beitzell, 1983.
- Calvert Marine Museum. Photographic Collection. Solomons, Maryland.
- Clifford, Candace. *Inventory of Historic Light Stations*. Washington, D. C.: National Park Service, History Division, 1994.
- De Gast, Robert. The Lighthouses of the Chesapeake. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973.
- Eshelman, Ralph. "Point Lookout Light Station: Condition Assessment Report." Historic background. Williamsport Preservation Training Center, Williamsport, Maryland, 1995.
- Hammett, Regina Combs. History of St. Mary's County, Maryland 1634-1990. Ridge, Maryland, 1977.
- Holland, F. Ross. America's Lighthouses: An Illustrated History. New York: Dover Publications, 1972..
- National Archives. Records of the U. S. Coast Guard. Record Group 26. "Point Lookout Clipping File," "Point Lookout General Correspondence File," and "Point Lookout Site File," and "Register of Lighthouse Keepers, 1845-1912."
- Sword, Gerald J. "Acquisition of the Point Lookout Lighthouse Site by the United States Government from Jenifer Taylor." Scotland, Maryland, 1976.

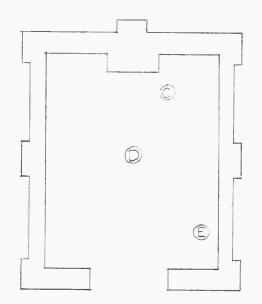


#### NOTES:

- © ROOF COVERED WITH TAR PAPER
- B DOOR MAY NOT BE ORIGINAL TO BUILDING

SOUTH ELEVATION





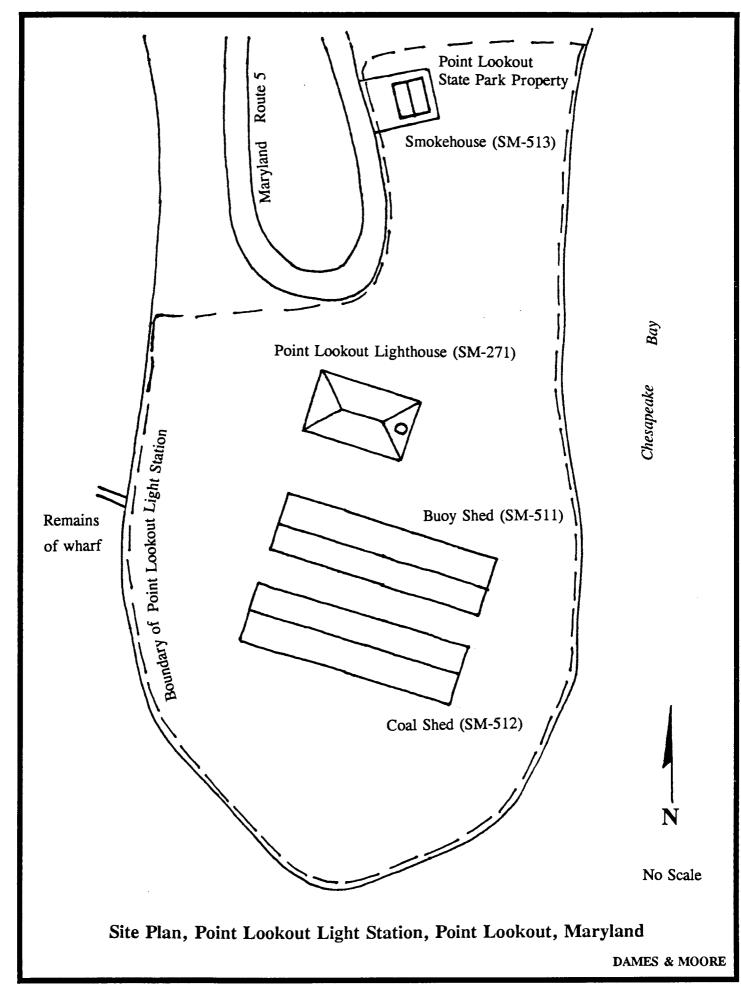
#### NOTES!

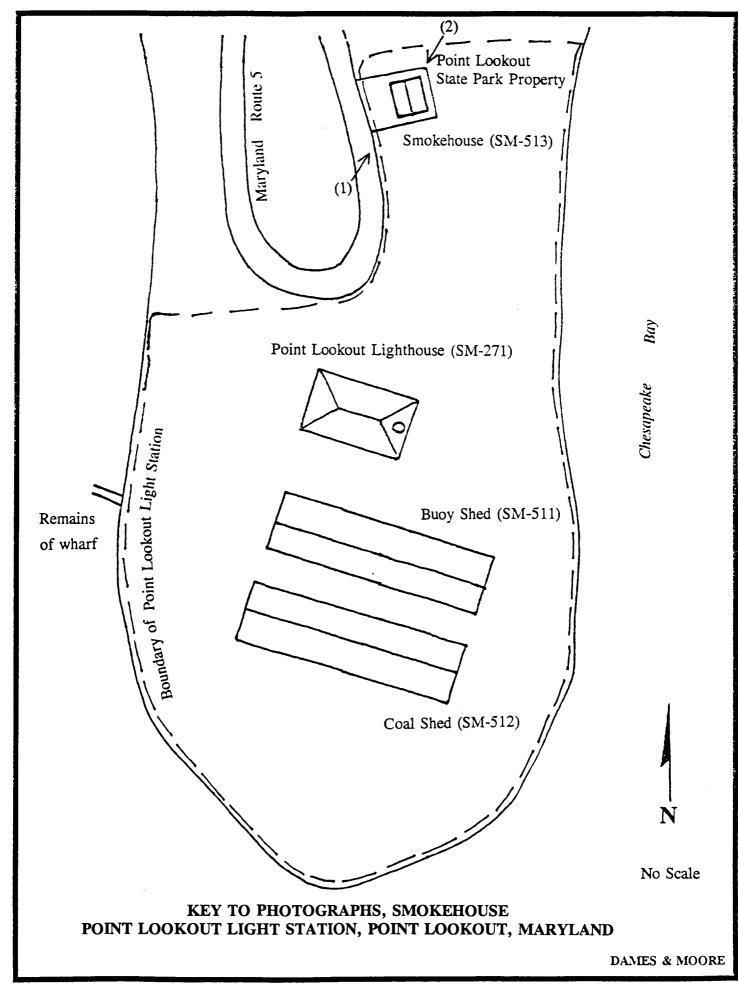
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- © INTERIOR BRICK HAS BEEN REPOINTED

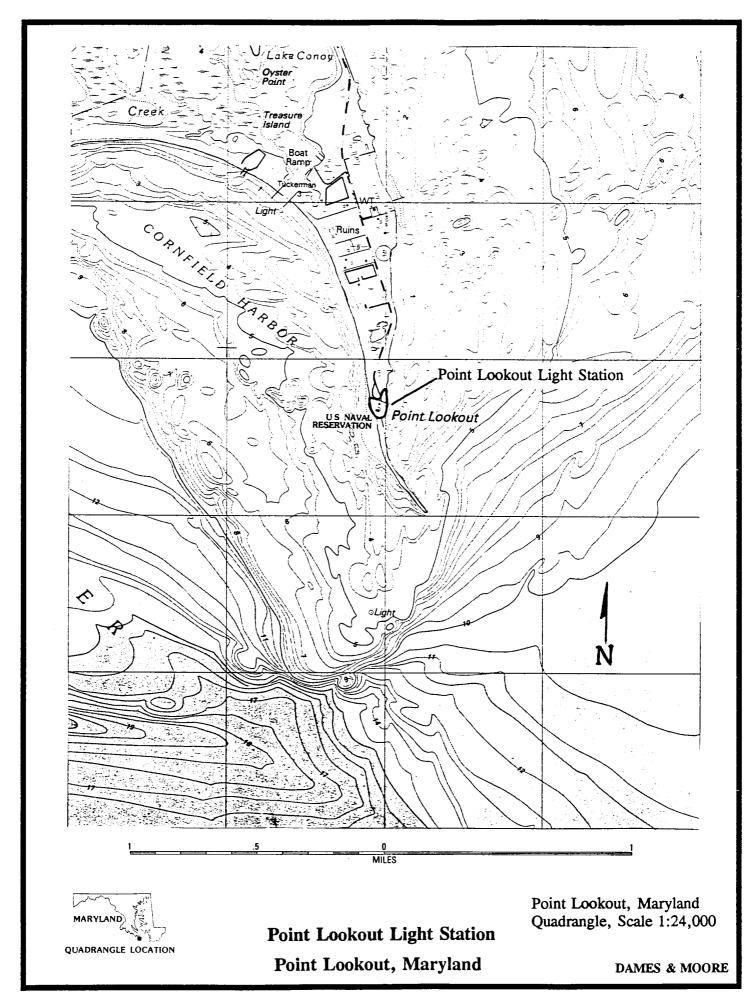


PLAN

SMOKEHOUSE, POINT LOOKOUT LIGHTHOUSE COMPLEX, POINT LOOKOUT, MARYLAND DRAWING BY DAMES & MOORE, STEVEN H. MOFFSON, AUGUST 1995



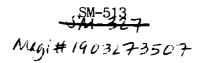








## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST



## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

NAME				
HISTORIC				
	lding's Photograph	ny Galley		
AND/OR COMMON				
LOCATION	J			
STREET & NUMBER		D	<b>.</b>	
CITY TOWN	side of Maryland	Route 5 Where the	e Potomac Rive	
	o the Chesapeake	VICINITY OF Point Lo		Mary's
STATE COUNTY			COUNTY	_
Maryland CLASSIFIC	ATION	St.	. Mary's	
CLASSIFIC	2111014			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENT USE
DISTRICT 	X_PUBLIC	OCCUPIEO	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE BOTH	爱_UNOCCUPIEO WORK IN PROGRESS	COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL	PARKPRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	X IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTEO	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDEREO	YES: UNRESTRICTEO	INOUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
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OWNER O	F PROPERTY			
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STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN  LOCATION COURTHOUSE.	N OF LEGAL DESCR	VICINITY OF L	STATE, Z	ip code
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STREET & NUMBER  CITY. TOWN  LOCATION  COURTHOUSE.  REGISTRY OF DEEDS,  STREET & NUMBER  Leonard	N <b>OF LEGAL DESCR</b> JETC. St. Mary's Co	VICINITY OF L	state, z iber #: olio #:	ip code
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CONDITION

CHECK ONE

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_EXCELLENT

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS

XUNALTERED

\_\_ALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

\_GOOD

\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Spaulding's Photogragh Gallery, located on the east side pf Maryland Route 5 a few hundred feet north of the Point Lookout Lighthouse is a curious one storey, gable-roofed brick structure probably dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

An entrance (or window) which has been boarded up is found on the south gable end. A corbeled, segmental-arched brick lintel is visible above the plywood board. A slightly projecting (roughly 3 inches) brick chimney with a corbeled base extends onethird of the way down the north gable facade. The east and west facades are identical displaying two inset brick panels. A row of saw-toothed bricks above two bandsoof corbeling define the lintel area.

Rake boards and plain fascias outline the tar papered-over-wooden planked roof.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
—PREHISTORIC —1400-1499 —1500-1599 —1600-1699 —1700-1799 —X1800-1899 —1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTURE X_ARCHITECTUREARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY X-POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGIONSCIENCESCULPTURESOCIAL/HUMANITARIANTHEATERTRANSPORTATION _*OTHER (SPECIFY) Civil War History

SPECIFIC DATES

**BUILDER/ARCHITECT** 

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This modest brick structure according to Edwin W. Beitzell was Toward Spaulding's Photograph Galley. The building is shown on a print of 1864 near the site of Hammond General Hospital. Thus it represents the sole surviving building of the Prison Camp of the Confederates at Point Lookout.

#### Recommendation

When the Department of Natural Resources acquires full title to this structure every attempt should be made by park personnel to rejuvenate the building for it could easily be adapted to accommodate a variety of uses.

The old prison site has been developed by the Department of Natural Resources into a 500-acre state park with extensive recreational facilities available for visitor use. (Ironically, in the immediate years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War this area was establishing itself as a seaside resort. By the early 1860s Point Lookout boasted a hotel, wharf, and several summer cottages.) The brick building could be converted into a satellite information center. The interior space would be ideal for small exhibits on the Civil War history of the area. Maps and vintages photographs and a possible diorama of the camp could also be displayed. The building could house a collection of archeological artifacts of the area. Appropriate explanations of their importance in the reconstruction of the history of Point Lookout should accompany these exhibits.

Point Lookout State Park holds a wealth of archeological and historical resources which should be more fully recognized by the Department of Natural Resources. Efforts should be made by park authorites to combine the recreational aspects of the area with these important resources.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

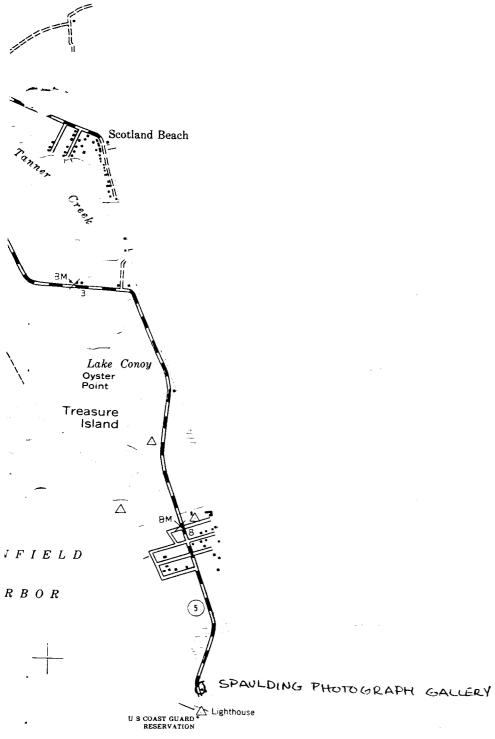
Beitzell, Edwin W. Point Lookout Prison Camp for Confederates. Published by the author. 1972.

CONTINUE ON SEPARAT	TE SHEET I' NE	CESSAKI	
GEOGRAPHICAL D	ATA	25	
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRI	PTION		A Section 1997
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LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPER	TIES OVERLAPPING STA	TE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE		COUNTY	
STATE		COUNTY	
FORM PREPARED	BY		
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NAME/TITLE Bridget M. De	• • •	Sites Surveyor	9/79
NAME/TITLE  Bridget M. Des	le, Historic	Sites Surveyor	DATE
NAME/TITLE  Bridget M. Description  ORGANIZATION  Maryland Histo	le, Historic		DATE -269-2438
NAME/TITLE  Bridget M. De  ORGANIZATION  Maryland Histor  STREET & NUMBER	orical Trust		DATE
NAME/TITLE  Bridget M. Description  ORGANIZATION  Maryland Histo	orical Trust		DATE -269-2438

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

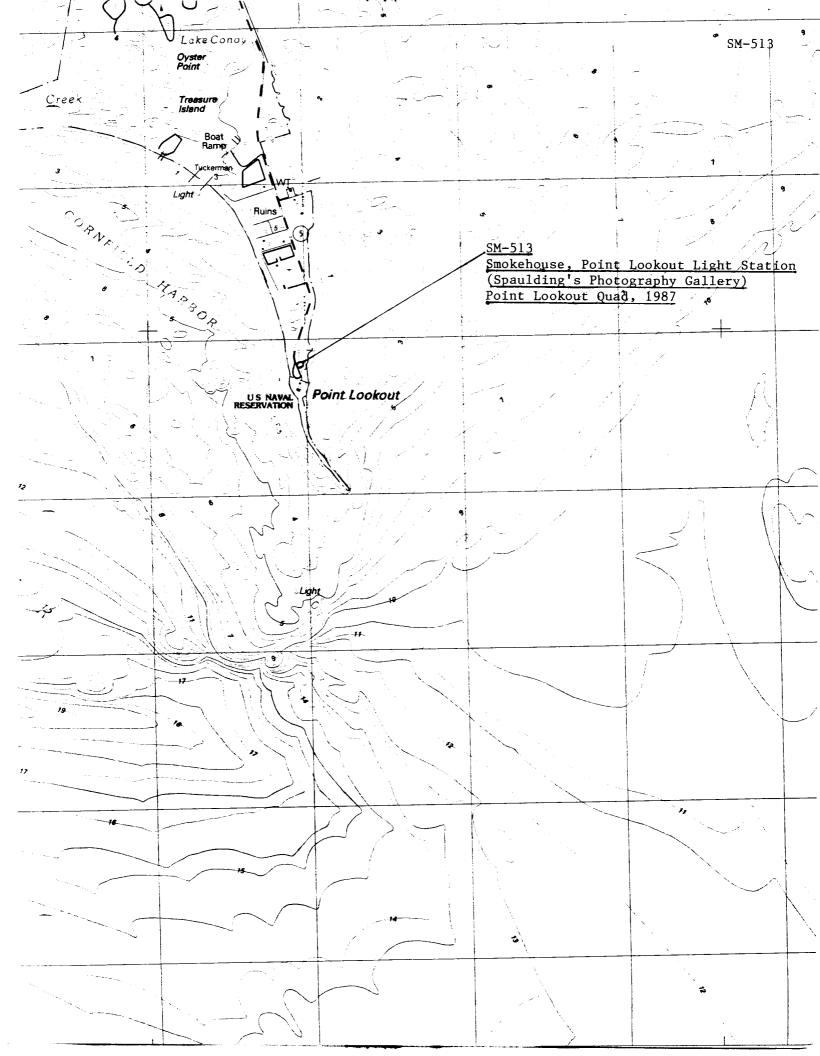
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



Point Lookout

U.S.G.S. MAP
POINT LOOKOUT, MD.





SM-513 Sparlding's Photographer on any- (now called a smenthause) It. May's County, Ad Kick Ranzetta Mov 1999 11 1 5 11 Looking 11 1061



Point Lookout Outbuilding Point Lookout, Maryland S.E. Elevation

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Point Lookout Outbuilding Point Lookout, Maryland N.E. Elevation

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